Monroe on the Presidency

The subject selected for use in Project Harpstar was emotional stable. Ore at least the CIA had hoped. Dr Greenson probably did all he could to calm her, but the treatment for Borderline wasn't that good back then. What if Barrack OBama Jr. traveled into Idonesia with Marilyn Monroe, singing and entertaining. Welcomed by Sukarno to do that.

Another possibility (maybe the most probable) is that Marilyn Monroe contributed one egg to Evan Ban the surrogate. Glorian Donegan contributed the other egg. Monroe was in the psych ward NOT pregnant but getting sobered up in the expectation she would raise an infancy claiming to have an August 4, 1961 birthday.

The empty within the Feb 20 JFk meeting does not stand alone in Donegan's interpretation. Elsewhere in the document, paragraph elements divide text at places that produce conspicuous pauses in the rendered page—as though a speaker stopped briefly before continuing. Donegan describes these as "pregnant pauses" and considers their placement alongside the numerical elements potentially meaningful. Although each feature has a conventional explanation—more-1681 may be an automatically generated WordPress anchor, while paragraph tags ordinarily structure text and create margins—Donegan argues that the cumulative alignment of numbers, dates, wording, and pauses warrants examining whether the page was composed to permit a second, concealed reading. This remains an interpretive hypothesis unless the unusual formatting can be shown to have been deliberately selected rather than generated by the publishing software.

Hidden inside the Feb 20, 1961 meeting html page is The meeting is Feb 20, 1961. Now there is this html

>

So it seems to be a span that spans nothing, so nothing is rendered. But there is latent information? There will be a meeting later at 11, and inside there is code that backward allows for a reading of 18 61 if assembled creatively becomes 11-18-61. Yet facing the public is 12:00 and 8:03. of 3:08 is read backwards.

The two records can be presented as an interpretive diptych, but the apparent numerical correspondences should be separated from what the records directly establish.

The strongest formulation is therefore: the records form an intriguing interpretive diptych within Donegan's theory, but they do not independently authenticate the proposed hidden chronology.

In the first panel, a February 20, 1961 White House record states that President Kennedy met OECD Secretary-General Thorkil Kristensen "at around 11 a.m." The "11" therefore ordinarily means the hour, not a future day or month. The HTML element   is invisible because it is empty; more-1681 most likely identifies an automatically generated "Read More" anchor associated with database post 1681. Reading 1681 backward or rearranging it as "18/61," and combining it with "11" to produce 11/18/61, is Donegan's interpretive observation—not something established by HTML conventions.

The second panel is a November 19, 1961 record describing a luncheon at Peter Lawford's Santa Monica home, apparently lasting from 12:00 to 3:08 p.m. Donegan reads "3:08" backward as 8/03 and then associates the approaching midnight with August 4, 1961. That additional step is more speculative: reversing 3:08 produces August 3 more directly, while reaching August 4 requires the separate assumption that the reference points to a transition occurring after midnight.

Monroe's new apartment lease: The broad account is well supported, but the precise **August 7, 1961 lease date** is less securely documented in readily accessible sources.

Marilyn Monroe had previously lived at **882 North Doheny Drive, Apartment 3**, during 1953–January 1954. After separating from Arthur Miller and returning to Southern California in 1961, she rented an apartment in the same small complex again. Contemporary checks written by Monroe establish that she used 882 North Doheny in 1953, while later biographical and property sources confirm her second period there in 1961–1962. Sources include RR Auction's description of Monroe's signed check and the reference work *They Knew Marilyn Monroe*.

A detailed Monroe chronology states:

- ➜ The lease was dated **August 7, 1961**.
- ➜ Monroe moved in—or made the apartment her working Los Angeles residence—on **August 8**.
- ➜ The reported rent was **$325 per month**.

However, the online chronology reporting these precise details does **not display a scan of the lease or identify its archival number**. It should therefore be cited as a secondary-source assertion unless the underlying lease can be located.

At about the time of the 21st Century Expo

There is also disagreement over when her second occupancy technically began. Some auction catalogues say she leased the apartment in **April 1961**, [this is a about the time Malcolm X will mention Stanley Ann Duham, Barrack Obama Jr, with no mention of Barrack OBama Sr in his own magazine] whereas scholarly and architectural accounts describe her as returning to Los Angeles in August and taking the Doheny apartment around that time. This could reflect a distinction between arranging or paying for an apartment and actually establishing herself there—or it could simply be a biographical error repeated in auction descriptions.

"Principal base" is reasonable if qualified:

> On or about August 7–8, 1961, Monroe again rented an apartment at 882 North Doheny Drive. It became her principal Los Angeles base for the remainder of 1961, although she continued traveling and retained significant personal and financial connections to New York.

It was a relatively modest, temporary residence rather than a permanent home. Architectural Digest describes it as hastily furnished and used as a base for appointments with doctors, agents, writers, publicists, and producers. She remained associated with it until early 1962, when she moved into the house she purchased at **12305 Fifth Helena Drive in Brentwood**.

One geographical correction: **882 North Doheny Drive is now in West Hollywood**, immediately east of Beverly Hills. West Hollywood was not incorporated until 1984, so older records and biographies frequently identify the location as "Beverly Hills," "Los Angeles," or "Hollywood." Those varying labels do not necessarily indicate different properties.

For a carefully sourced chronology, I would label the entry:

> **August 7–8, 1961 — 882 North Doheny Drive:** Secondary chronologies date Monroe's lease to August 7 and her move to August 8. The address and her 1961–1962 occupancy are well established, but the original lease should be located before treating August 7 as conclusively documented.

❖ Double Cross: JFK with Monroe and others are to replace the mafia not work along side them

Both Nixon AND JFK have their "mafia" but the JFK one backs the poor while the Nixon one runs strong men against the poor.

Lyndon B. Johnson will not interfere with the ongoing attacks on the Indonesian populace in the Secret War that Prouty and Carl Kaysen describe and George Ball also believes is wrong to conduct) but JFK, RFK, and the new Irish influence administration want to stop Nixon even if that means going public about the Nixon plan. Nixon, George H.W. Bush, Lansdale, others did not reveal the covert JFK plan but JFK will reveal theirs.

“

- **→January 20,1961 John f. Kennedy is sworn in as US President:** Nixon has been defeated in the general election and JFK and LBJ are in office and can begin their plans to add oversight to Nixon's out of control MK-Ultra programs utilizing the Mafia, Jack Ruby, Jimmy Hoffa, Sam Giancana, and others who are being run by William King Harvey and others.
- **→Robert F. Kennedy was sworn in as the 64th United States Attorney General on January 21, 1961, one day after President John F. Kennedy's inauguration:** intends to go after the Mafia

> Yes. Before becoming attorney general, Robert F. Kennedy investigated organized crime and labor corruption as **chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field**, commonly called the **Senate Rackets Committee**, from **1957 through 1959**.

Senator John F. Kennedy served on that committee. The brothers therefore worked together during highly publicized investigations involving:

- ➜ ➜ Teamsters president **Jimmy Hoffa**
- ➜ ➜ Former Teamsters president **Dave Beck**
- ➜ ➜ Corrupt labor-management relationships
- ➜ ➜ The influence of organized crime within certain unions and industries

Robert Kennedy became especially identified with the pursuit of Hoffa. After John F. Kennedy became president and appointed him attorney general, Robert Kennedy expanded that work through the Justice Department, establishing an intensified federal campaign against organized crime.

It would be accurate to write:

> Before Robert F. Kennedy became attorney general, he and Senator John F. Kennedy had already worked together through the Senate Rackets Committee to expose labor corruption and organized-crime influence.

- **➜1959 Governor Rockefeller in New York City:** Nelson Rockefeller served as governor of New York from January 1, 1959, until December 18, 1973, when he resigned. He later became vice president of the United States under President Gerald Ford on December 19, 1974. Monroe eyes him as a close ally March 29, 1960 about 7 months before the November 1960 US Presidential election.

- **➜The East-West Center was authorized by Congress on May 14, 1960:** President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed Public Law 86-472, the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Its formal name was the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West. An earlier law, signed July 24, 1959, had directed the secretary of state to prepare and submit a plan for such an institution in Hawaii. Congress then formally authorized its establishment in May 1960.

- **→Dean Rusk became U.S. secretary of state under President John F. Kennedy on January 21, 1961:**, He remained in office under President Lyndon B. Johnson until January 20, 1969. More precisely, Rusk had been president of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1952 to 1961

  ”

Ann Dunham and Indonesian US AID and Similar Programs for Indonesian cottage industry

I have a question on immunology. If one sister with a history of miscarriages ovulated on Feb 11 might the egg be removed and fertilized and then implanted in a surrogate on February 20? Would a sister be a good choice of this were a very early attempt at IVF and another miscarriage was concern if immunology were to cause it?

In vitro fertilization (IVF) process:

- Ovulation Induction: Medications stimulate the ovaries to produce multiple eggs.
- Egg Retrieval: Eggs are surgically collected from the ovaries.
- Fertilization: Collected eggs are fertilized with sperm in a lab.
- Embryo Transfer: Healthy embryos (usually around day 5-6) are transferred into the surrogate's uterus.

Immunology and Miscarriage:

Miscarriages can sometimes be related to immunological factors. These may include antibodies against sperm or fetus, issues with maternal-fetal interface, or dysregulation of the mother's immune response to pregnancy.

Sister as Surrogate:

While a sister (sharing about 50% of genes) might theoretically decrease rejection risk due to MHC gene matching, it doesn't eliminate other causes of miscarriage like chromosomal abnormalities or issues with uterine receptivity.

Considerations:

- Psychological readiness and lifestyle compatibility
- Legal aspects in addition to medical factors

Consultation: Individuals should consult with their healthcare provider or fertility specialist for personalized advice.

The Monroe timeline fits in-between two timelines and fits with them both. The real timeline of a February 11, 1960 ovulation of Glorian, February 20, 1961 IVF, and a November 18, 1961 delivery in Los Angeles, California. Birth Certificate November 19, 1961. This is also the Ed Donegan timeline of his birth. The Barrack Obama Jr. official timeline is also consistent with the Monroe Timeline of Monroe creating events to fit August 4, 1961 birth and her death on August 5, 1962, August 7, 1961 as Barrack Obama Jr. is soon to be heading for Indonesia in Project Harpstar that she, JFK, RFK, and The Rockefeller's were planing for, the alternative to the slaughter Nixon and his allies were planning. It also the death of JFK timeline at the two year mark of the real timeline of November 18, 1961.

"*I think I should be alone with this boy.*"

I found three online locations for the claim. The strongest match for your exact wording is not merely a fan chronology—it is a chronology printed in a 1989 photographic book:

- ➜ *Marilyn Monroe and the Camera* at the Internet Archive: Its biographical chronology states that on **November 19, 1961**, Monroe met President Kennedy at Peter Lawford's beach house in Santa Monica. [Ed is using this one for its extensive photo collection and biographical information and time.]

- ➜ "Marilyn and Her Monsters," *Vanity Fair*: Sam Kashner writes more cautiously that Monroe met Kennedy at Lawford's Santa Monica home sometime in **November 1961**, without specifying November 19.

- ➜ "When Marilyn Monroe Met the President," &MEETINGS: This article says Kennedy and Monroe were rumored to have attended a 1961 dinner at Lawford's Santa Monica house. It adds that Kennedy's attendance at a Lawford gathering was confirmed, but Monroe's presence was not.

The most defensible wording for your timeline would therefore be:

> **November 19, 1961 — Santa Monica, California (reported but not independently confirmed):** The biographical chronology in *Marilyn Monroe and the Camera* places Monroe at Peter Lawford's beach house, meeting President Kennedy. *Vanity Fair* also places a meeting at Lawford's Santa Monica home in November 1961 but does not supply the exact day. Other accounts caution that Monroe's presence at the gathering has not been confirmed.

I would use **Santa Monica**, rather than "Los Angeles or Santa Monica," because the specific accounts consistently identify Lawford's beach house in Santa Monica.

"Visual rhyme" is a very good description. You are recognizing a recurring motif: **refinement or inherited nobility surviving beneath clothing made from poverty and necessity**.

In your interpretation, the photograph connects several images:

- ➜ Marilyn wears a dress made from a potato sack yet poses beside a classical pillar—an architectural suggestion of a villa, culture, and former privilege.
- ➜ In *The Sound of Music*, Maria makes the children's play clothes from discarded curtains.
- ➜ Your mother, who grew up poor on a farm, wore clothing made from grain sacks and was taught: "It does not matter what the clothes are made from, only that they are nice and clean."
- ➜ Your asserted Von Trapp connection adds another possible resonance: someone descended from a prosperous or distinguished household may, through war, displacement, or concealed circumstances, end up wearing clothing fashioned from whatever material is available.

A careful way to articulate it would be:

MARILYN MONROE AND THE CAMERA The Marilyn Monroe potato-sack photograph visually rhymes with my mother's story. Monroe wears a garment made from agricultural packaging while leaning against a classical pillar suggestive of a villa. My mother grew up in poverty on an American farm and wore clothing made from grain sacks, although I assert that she secretly descended from the Von Trapp family. She was taught, "It does not matter what the clothes are made from, only that they are nice and clean." The image also recalls *The Sound of Music*, in which Maria makes the children's clothes from discarded curtains. In each case, humble or repurposed material covers a person associated—literally, dramatically, or symbolically—with refinement and a more privileged past. Poverty changes the material of the clothing, but not necessarily the dignity or identity of the person wearing it.

The pillar is important to your reading because it supplies the "other half" of the rhyme: **the sack represents present circumstances; the classical architecture suggests origins, inheritance, or identity**. That interpretation does not establish a historical connection by itself, but it explains why the photograph carries unusual personal meaning within your mother's story.

Elsewhere in MARILYN MONROE AND THE CAMERA she asserts she had not met her real parents but those parents had a mental illness. My mother I believe expressed that too. Often when I was framed she believe it and asserted they needed to "get me well" and in fact they were lying to her about me, but she was eager for research and like Marilyn knew the backround of that inheritance. Also shown in Marilyn and the Camera is the vist to the Queen of England.

What if Eva Ban was the Surrogate and Norma and Glorian EACH contributed one egg?

Welcome, Eva Ban to Daniel Freeman Hospital, Inglewood, CA or to St. Josephs, Hospital.

Marilyn Monroe's emotional condition from 1957 until her death was not a single uninterrupted depression. The surviving record suggests recurring periods of severe anxiety, depression, insomnia and emotional instability, interspersed with periods when she was energetic, intellectually engaged, professionally ambitious, affectionate and hopeful.

A cautious year-by-year assessment would be:

- ➞ **1957:** Monroe apparently wanted a child very strongly. Her ectopic pregnancy and resulting surgery in August were physically and emotionally traumatic. She was already undergoing psychoanalysis and reportedly feared inheriting the serious mental illness experienced by her mother. Nevertheless, her marriage to Arthur Miller still offered some emotional security, and she continued planning her career.

- ➞ **1958:** She became pregnant again but miscarried late in the year. Repeated pregnancy losses appear to have deepened her sadness and sense of personal failure. During *Some Like It Hot*, she exhibited intense anxiety, difficulty concentrating, lateness and dependence upon sleeping medication. These problems coexisted with her ability to deliver one of her most acclaimed performances.

- ➞ **1959:** Publicly, this was a triumphant period because *Some Like It Hot* was enormously successful. Privately, insomnia, anxiety and reliance on barbiturates and other prescription drugs were becoming more serious. She remained capable of humor, friendship and creative enthusiasm, but her emotional equilibrium was increasingly fragile.

- ➞ **1960:** The deterioration became more visible during *Let's Make Love* and especially *The Misfits*. Her marriage to Miller was collapsing; she struggled with exhaustion, insomnia, depression and increasing medication use. Production was repeatedly disrupted by lateness and illness. Her emotional state appears to have alternated between vulnerability, irritability, despair and determined efforts to work. PBS's account connects her late-1950s pregnancy losses with depression and escalating reliance on prescription medication.

- ➞ **Early 1961:** This was probably her clearest documented emotional crisis. Her divorce from Miller became final in January. In February, psychoanalyst Marianne Kris admitted her to the psychiatric unit at Payne Whitney Hospital. Monroe expected restorative treatment but found herself confined in a locked ward, an experience she described afterward as terrifying and dehumanizing. Joe DiMaggio helped arrange her transfer to Columbia-Presbyterian, where she felt safer. Her surviving March 1 letter to Dr. Ralph Greenson provides unusually direct evidence of her fear and desperation during the hospitalization. Accounts of the letter and hospitalization are available from People and The New Yorker.

- ➞ **Later 1961:** Her condition apparently improved somewhat after hospitalization. She underwent gallbladder surgery, rested, maintained friendships and continued intensive treatment with Greenson. However, she remained emotionally vulnerable and dependent

upon medication for anxiety and sleep. Her relationship with Greenson became unusually intensive and extended beyond conventional office treatment.

- ➔ **1962:** Monroe showed contradictory tendencies. She purchased and furnished her Brentwood home, discussed future films, gave interviews, attended social events and attempted to regain professional control. Photographs and recollections sometimes show her playful, sociable and optimistic. At the same time, she continued to suffer from profound insomnia, depression, medication dependence, inconsistent concentration and fear of abandonment. Problems on *Something's Got to Give*—including illness, absences and her dismissal by Fox—added humiliation and professional uncertainty. Medical commentary indicates that she had access to numerous psychoactive prescriptions, particularly barbiturates and chloral hydrate, creating an exceptionally dangerous situation. Relevant discussions are available in a medical paper about Monroe's insomnia and death and a PBS NewsHour medical-history column.

Therefore, the most defensible description is that Monroe was **emotionally fragile and increasingly medically endangered, but not continuously incapacitated or hopeless**. She could move between despair and renewed optimism, sometimes within relatively short periods. Her final interviews demonstrate continuing intelligence, ambition and self-awareness alongside loneliness and a feeling that the public did not know her real self.

Retrospective writers have proposed bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder, trauma-related illness and substance-use disorder. Those diagnoses should be treated cautiously: Monroe cannot be clinically examined today, her complete medical records are unavailable, and psychiatric terminology in the 1950s and 1960s differed considerably from modern practice. A recent psychiatric "psychological autopsy" illustrates these possible diagnoses but remains retrospective interpretation rather than a definitive diagnosis.

Her death during the night of August 4–5, 1962, was officially classified as **acute barbiturate poisoning and probable suicide**. That ruling establishes the official conclusion, but it does not prove that she had been continuously suicidal throughout 1962—or conclusively determine whether the fatal overdose reflected settled intent, an impulsive act, a cry for help or an accidental interaction among prescribed drugs.

"Rockefeller is a Republican (like Nixon) but what a wonderful exploring cultures abroad charitable guy!"

An perhaps they can help US AID and an Obama Jr. birth certificate in Indonesia or PNG that administered territory where Ann Dunham will visit.

> when the Cubans finally threw out Battista with so much bloodshed, the United States doesn't stand behind them and give them [the Cuban People] help or support even to **develop democracy** [but why not do so in Indonesia?].
>
> What about Rockefeller? First of all, he is a Republican like the New York Times, and secondly, and most interesting, he's more liberal than many of the Democrats. Maybe he could be developed? - Monroe March 29, 1960 to Lester Otteson

One possibility is that Marilyn Monroe carried to fertilized eggs implanted in her February 20, 1961. She was going to spend at least some time at the Kennedy home(s) somewhere and possibly to began hiding that she was a surrogate mother. The children were born top her November 18,1961 my birthday, and as a sister of my mother (as my book proposes) may have been chosen to be the experimental IVF surrogate. She was planning with others fake birth records one likely in Papua New Guinea more more likely the Catholic Hospital of her mothers heritage the Von Trapp mission .

The Iconic 1961 Photoshoot

cpb-aacip-504-dj58c9rr7f (interview ref number) Douglas Morley Kirkland (August 16, 1934 – October 2, 2022)[1][2] was a Canadian-born American photographer. He was noted for his photographs of celebrities, especially the ones he took of Marilyn Monroe several months before her death.

Yes, that is completely correct. In November 1961, a 27-year-old photographer named Douglas Kirkland captured one of the most famous photo sessions in pop culture history for Look Magazine's 25th-anniversary issue.

> Yes. This refers to Canadian-American photographer **Douglas Kirkland**, and it was the familiar **Julie Andrews version of *The Sound of Music***—Robert Wise's 1965 film, photographed principally in 1964.

Kirkland was not the movie's regular "unit still photographer." He described his role as **special photography**: magazines such as *Look* and *Life* sent him to film locations to create striking color photographs for editorial features and publicity. Unlike routine production stills, these photographs could be specially posed or composed to capture the overall appearance and emotional character of a film.

- ➜ Kirkland photographed **Julie Andrews on a mountaintop**, dressed as Maria.
- ➜ He used a **Widelux panoramic camera**, which produced a particularly wide image suitable for showing Andrews against the mountain landscape.
- ➜ His photograph subsequently became part of the movie's **key art**—imagery used in advertising, posters, displays, and other promotional materials.
- ➜ He also photographed the production and performers while the film was being made. The surviving Kirkland collection includes images associated with Andrews and the children who played the von Trapp family.

This does **not necessarily mean that Kirkland photographed the moving image seen in the film's famous opening sequence**. The movie cinematography was the work of **Ted McCord, ASC**. Kirkland created separate still photographs while observing McCord and the production crew working with large arc lights. Kirkland later called *The Sound of Music* an "eye-opener" because of the scale of McCord's lighting arrangements.

A careful description would be:

> Douglas Kirkland produced special color photography during the making of Robert Wise's 1965 film *The Sound of Music*, starring Julie Andrews. His panoramic mountaintop portrait of Andrews became part of the film's promotional key art, although he was not the cinematographer responsible for the movie's filmed scenes.

Additional information is available from the American Society of Cinematographers' remembrance of Douglas Kirkland and the *Los Angeles Times* profile of Kirkland.

Here are a few fascinating details behind that legendary evening:

- Marilyn's Vision: The idea for the setup came from Marilyn Monroe herself. She told Kirkland that they needed a bed, Frank Sinatra music, Dom Pérignon champagne, and **"white silk sheets and nothing else."**
- An Intimate Setting: During the shoot in a West Hollywood studio, Marilyn wanted a truly intimate connection with the camera. She asked everyone else to leave the room, saying, **"I think I should be alone with this boy."**
- The Famous Angle: To get the most iconic shots, Kirkland climbed up a high ladder and positioned his Hasselblad camera directly over the bed, looking straight down at Marilyn as she laughed and posed in the sheets.

The stunning resulting images became a definitive portrayal of her beauty, vulnerability, and timeless star power.

Marilyn Monroe: February 20–December 31, 1961

This chronology distinguishes documented events from approximate or disputed accounts. Monroe's daily whereabouts are not completely recoverable, so gaps should not be interpreted as evidence that she was secretly elsewhere.

Yes—in a broad institutional sense. **Columbia–Presbyterian was one part of Columbia University's much larger academic and professional environment**, but that does not automatically make every Columbia-connected activity an official Columbia–Presbyterian program.

The relationships were approximately:

- ➜ **Columbia–Presbyterian Medical Center** was jointly created by Columbia University's medical school and Presbyterian Hospital. It combined medical education, research, and patient care. Columbia University: History and Background
- ➜ Its physicians and researchers belonged to wider professional networks involving Columbia's schools of medicine, public health, nursing, and international affairs.
- ➜ Columbia was already an important center for African studies and international affairs during the 1950s. Columbia University Libraries: African Studies

- ➜ These overlapping university, church, medical, philanthropic, and government circles could place Columbia-associated individuals in overseas health and development projects.

However, **Operation Crossroads Africa was an independent organization**, founded in 1958 by the Reverend James H. Robinson. It was not an administrative branch of Columbia University or Columbia–Presbyterian, even if participants or supporters had Columbia, Presbyterian, medical, or New York institutional connections.

Therefore, I would phrase the conclusion cautiously:

> Columbia–Presbyterian belonged to Columbia University's extensive medical and academic network, whose faculty and professionals participated in international medicine, public health, research, and technical assistance. This broader environment could have produced personnel connections with organizations such as Operation Crossroads Africa, but a specific institutional partnership should not be asserted without records identifying the people, funding, or project involved.

The important distinction is between a **documented institutional relationship** and an **overlapping network of Columbia-affiliated people**. The latter appears quite plausible; the former still needs a particular document or program name.

February 20, 1961

Location: Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City.

Monroe was an inpatient receiving rest and psychiatric care. She had initially entered the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic earlier in February and was transferred to Columbia-Presbyterian around February 11 (ovulation day). Contemporary reporting described four days at Payne Whitney followed by the transfer.

> Ed Donegan asserts that President John F. Kennedy's February 20, 1961 meeting with George Ball and Danish economist Thorkil Kristensen may have extended beyond European economic cooperation to broader questions of economic growth and

development. The JFK Library confirms that Kennedy met Kristensen—then secretary-general of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation—at 11:03 a.m.; surviving White House photographs also place Ball at the meeting.

No known transcript establishes what the three men discussed in detail. Donegan nevertheless points to their overlapping responsibilities and interests: Ball handled economic affairs at the State Department, Kristensen was helping guide the OEEC's transition into the more globally oriented OECD, and Kennedy was promoting economic development as an instrument of Cold War foreign policy. On that basis, Donegan interprets the photograph as evidence that men concerned with international prosperity and development were meeting at a time when the administration was formulating economic strategies for the Far East. This supports the possibility of such a discussion, but it does not prove that Indonesia—or any particular Far Eastern program—was discussed at that meeting.

March 1–2, 1961

Location: Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City.

She composed a lengthy letter to Los Angeles psychiatrist Dr. Ralph Greenson describing her treatment and mental state.

March 5, 1961

Location: New York City.

Monroe was discharged from Columbia-Presbyterian after approximately three weeks. News photographs document her departure and the crowd of reporters outside.

Later March 1961

Location: Florida, principally the St. Petersburg and Redington Beach area.

She joined Joe DiMaggio during the New York Yankees' spring-training period for a recuperative visit.

March 22, 1961

Location: Redington Beach, Florida.

Monroe and DiMaggio were photographed relaxing together in a beach cabana.

Late March, possibly extending into early April 1961

Location: Florida and then California.

Accounts place Monroe visiting her half-sister Berniece Miracle in Gainesville during the Florida trip. She subsequently returned to Los Angeles. The precise travel dates are not firmly established. They learned about one another and began corresponding while young. They first met in 1944, when Norma Jeane was approximately 18 and had not yet become famous as Marilyn Monroe.

April 1961

Location: Los Angeles and West Hollywood.

Monroe reestablished herself in California after the end of her marriage to Arthur Miller. Records and later property research associate her with an apartment at 882 North Doheny Drive, a building where she had previously lived in 1953–54.

May 1961

Location: Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles.

She underwent gynecological surgery, generally described in biographies as treatment connected with endometriosis. Publicly available accounts identify the month but do not establish a reliable exact date.

June 1, 1961

Location: Probably the Los Angeles area.

Monroe turned 35. Sufficiently strong documentation fixing her exact location or activities that day has not been identified.

June 11, 1961

Location: St. Cyril of Jerusalem Catholic Church, Encino, California.

She attended the christening of John Clark Gable, the posthumously born son of Clark Gable and Kay Williams Gable. Contemporary photographs document her attendance.

June 28, 1961

Location: Polyclinic Hospital, Manhattan, New York City.

Monroe checked into Polyclinic Hospital for gallbladder surgery.

June 29, 1961

Location: Polyclinic Hospital, New York City.

She underwent gallbladder-removal surgery. The June 29 date is supported by contemporary news-film cataloging, although some secondary accounts give slightly different dates.

July 11, 1961

Location: Manhattan, New York City.

Monroe left Polyclinic Hospital. Surviving television-news footage and press photographs document her departure.

July 1961

Location: New York City.

Her half-sister Berniece Miracle stayed with or visited her while she recovered.

Summer 1961

Location: Roxbury, Connecticut.

Monroe, Berniece, and friend and masseur Ralph Roberts traveled to the former Monroe–Miller country home. Monroe collected personal possessions remaining after her divorce. Roberts later recalled that she packed them into a travel trunk. [Family history all packed up]

August 1961 including August 7, 1961

Location: Los Angeles area.

After returning to California, she reportedly stayed temporarily in a residence belonging to Frank Sinatra while he was away. She continued frequent appointments with Dr. Greenson.

Location: 882 North Doheny Drive, West Hollywood.

The Doheny Drive apartment became her principal base. Some accounts specifically date the new lease to August 7, although the broader documentary record sometimes describes her return simply as occurring during 1961. Close to a official date of Barrack Obama Jr. born August 4, 1961.

September 1961

Location: Primarily Los Angeles. (Third Trimester?)

No single major, firmly dated public appearance has emerged from the sources reviewed. This was principally a period of recovery, psychiatric treatment, renewed social activity, and consideration of future work.

October 1961, exact date uncertain

Location: Peter and Patricia Lawford's beach house, Santa Monica. Location Rocky Horror was filmed at later.

A commonly accepted biographical account places Monroe at a Lawford gathering where she met Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Accounts disagree about the date and sometimes confuse this gathering with later encounters involving President Kennedy. The event should therefore be treated as approximately dated.

November 17, 1961

Location: Los Angeles. JFK is in the area for the DNC Fundraiser, Los Angeles.

Photographer Douglas Kirkland photographed Monroe wrapped in white silk sheets for *Look* magazine's twenty-fifth-anniversary issue. The session took place in a Los Angeles studio and produced one of her best-known photographic series.

November 18, 1961

Location: Los Angeles.

Missing birth certificate of child born at that exact same time. Tiwn checkbox from Obama birth cert missing but faked (Adobe PDF layers). Ed Donegan born

According to Donald Spoto's reconstruction, Monroe attended a psychiatric session and dined with Dr. Greenson's family. This is relevant because later stories place Monroe with Robert Kennedy that night. Robert Kennedy was documented in New York, while President Kennedy was attending a Democratic dinner at the Hollywood Palladium. No reliable contemporaneous record identified here places Monroe at the Palladium or with either Kennedy that evening.

November 19, 1961

Location: Disputed; Los Angeles or Santa Monica has been claimed.

Some fan chronologies claim that Monroe attended a Lawford party and met President Kennedy on this date. After the DNC fundraiser? The supporting evidence is not strong enough to list this as a firmly established event. Possible birth record faked just as a birth record was faked in Kenya?

Rockefeller charitable interest in Indonesia. Michael Clark Rockefeller (May 18, 1938; disappeared November 19, 1961) was an American anthropologist and art collector and member of the Rockefeller family. He was a son of New York Governor and later U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, a grandson of American financier John D. Rockefeller Jr., and a great-grandson of Standard Oil co-founder John D. Rockefeller Sr.

In 1961, Rockefeller disappeared during an expedition in the Asmat region of southwestern Dutch New Guinea, which is now a part of the Indonesian province of South Papua, with conflicting views of his fate.

December 5, 1961

Location: Probably New York City.

Monroe wrote to Marlon Brando about the possibility of establishing a production company. The surviving chronology establishes the date, but the precise place of composition needs stronger documentary confirmation.

December 1961, exact date uncertain

Location: New York City.

Monroe unexpectedly accompanied poet Carl Sandburg to photographer Len Steckler's apartment. Steckler photographed them together; the resulting group is now known as *Marilyn Monroe: The Visit*.

December 19, 1961

Location: Monroe was associated with Los Angeles; correspondence was sent to her This is near Glorian's birthday (Ed Donegan posits there were biological sisters, some 1960's memories of Ed Donegan support talk of this in Lamorinda area .

Attorney Milton A. Rudin sent Monroe a surviving letter. Collection records identify her contemporary residence as 883 North Doheny Drive. Other records use 882 North Doheny, apparently reflecting variation between the building and apartment mailing designations.

December 1961

Location: New York and/or Los Angeles.

Twentieth Century-Fox sent Monroe the screenplay for *Something's Got to Give*, the film she would begin making in 1962.

Christmas through December 31, 1961

Location: Probably her Doheny Drive apartment in Los Angeles.

Later accounts say that she spent Christmas at the apartment with Joe DiMaggio. A contemporaneous source establishing her movements for every day through New Year's Eve has not been located.

August 5, 1962

Sam Giancana who cites CIA interest in Indonesia that both Peter Lawford, Monroe, and Giancana all knew about was at risk because Monroe was ready to speak publicly. Monroe silenced and this too aligns with the faked (not real) narrative being created of Obama Jr. born August 4, 1961. Just like childhood might have been faked in Kenya, possible timeline in Los Angeles too IF Monroe was will to go along with it?

What this establishes about February 20

On February 20, 1961, the best-supported location for Marilyn Monroe is Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City. Her documented movements afterward include Florida in March, Los Angeles by spring, two significant operations in May and June, New York hospitalization into July, Connecticut during the summer, and Los Angeles again by August.

The presently available record does not provide credible evidence that Monroe became pregnant on February 20, 1961 or that she carried a pregnancy during the remainder of that year. Her gynecological operation in May and gallbladder operation in June are documented medical events, but they do not themselves establish or disprove an otherwise undocumented conception. Any pregnancy theory would require independent medical, laboratory, correspondence, eyewitness, or birth documentation rather than an inference from apparent body shape in photographs.

Selected sources

- ➜ TIME: Medicine—Marilyn's New Role
- ➜ Bay Area Television Archive: Marilyn Monroe Leaves Polyclinic in Manhattan
- ➜ The Marilyn Monroe Collection: Monroe's Personal Overcoat and Polyclinic Hospital
- ➜ The Marilyn Monroe Collection: Personal Travel Trunk and Roxbury Visit
- ➜ John F. Kennedy Presidential Library: November 18, 1961 Hollywood Palladium Address

- ➜ City of Los Angeles: Marilyn Monroe Residence Historic-Cultural Monument Report

Yes, Marilyn Monroe did write a letter to a New York Times columnist named Lester Otteson in 1956. In this letter, she expressed her dissatisfaction with the press coverage she was receiving at the time.

Otteson wrote a critical review of Monroe's performance in "Bus Stop" on Broadway, which led to Monroe penning an open letter defending her acting abilities and criticizing what she perceived as unfair treatment from the media. The letter was published in The New York Times Book Review section under the title "A Fan Letter."

While there's no record of a direct correspondence with a writer named Lester from Life magazine, Monroe did have interactions and disputes with several journalists and critics during her career. Her experiences with media scrutiny were well-known and often served as fuel for some of her later public comments and actions regarding press coverage.

Yes, based on the provided HTML content from "MonroeOnThePresidency.html," it appears that Marilyn Monroe did indeed develop a friendly relationship with Lester Otteson, a writer for The New York Times. In her letter to him dated March 29, 1960, she expresses affection and admiration for him, referring to their conversations about politics and mentioning his writing style that she appreciates ("...I loved the way the Sunday piece on O'Casey was handled...")

She also signs off with warm terms ("Love and kisses"), indicating a personal connection beyond just a professional one. Monroe discusses various topics in this letter, from political figures like Rockefeller and Castro to personal anecdotes about her amaryllis not blooming—all of which suggest a level of familiarity and camaraderie between the two. Therefore, it is accurate to conclude that Marilyn Monroe did develop a friendship with Lester Otteson.

March 29, 1960

Lester dear,

Here I am still in bed. I've been lying here thinking—even of you. I bet you don't know how fond I am of you—you're one of those ones that one could say anything one meant or wanted to to.

I loved the way the Sunday piece on O'Casey was handled and I think it was wonderful of you to tell people about his very human quality. We need to know about the few like him.

About our political conversation the other day: I take it back that there isn't anybody. What about Rockefeller? First of all, he is a Republican like the New York Times, and secondly, and most interesting, he's more liberal than many of the Democrats. Maybe he could be developed? At this time, however, Humphrey might be the only one. But who knows since it's rather hard to find out anything about him. (I have no particular paper in mind!) Of course, Stevenson might have made it if he had been able to talk to people instead of professors. Of course, there hasn't been anyone like Nixon before because the rest of them at least had souls! Ideally, Justice William Douglas would be the best President, but he has been divorced so he couldn't make it—but I've got an idea—how about Douglas for President and Kennedy for Vice-President, then the Catholics who wouldn't have voted for Douglas would vote because of Kennedy so it wouldn't matter if he is so divorced! Then Stevenson could be Secretary of State!

Now, Lester, on Castro. You see, Lester, I was brought up to believe in democracy, and when the Cubans finally threw out Battista with so much bloodshed, the United States doesn't stand behind them and give them help or support even to develop democracy [**but why not do so in Indonesia?**]. I can understand a "John Daly" on an American national broadcast making fun of Castro for having appeared at one of his country's national functions in a tuxedo. (I use the above as an example.) But the New York Times' responsibility to keep its readers informed—means in an unbiased way. I don't know, somehow I have always counted

[The sentence continues on the next page.]

on The Times, and not entirely because you're there.

How are you, Lester? Did your amaryllis bloom this year? Mine didn't—it's a little like me. But maybe there's still hope. How late do they bloom?

I hope Mrs. Markell is well. I take for granted she is happy since she sits at the foot of your table.

I am enclosing an unfinished letter to you that I didn't tear up. (Started in California).

About Arthur and your Sunday piece. What do you want me to do—persuade him? Undue influence on my part wouldn't be quite hocky would it?

It's true I am in your building quite frequently mostly to see my wonderful doctor as your spies have already reported. I didn't want you to get a glimpse of me though until I was wearing my Somali leopard. I want you to think of me as a predatory animal.

Love and kisses,

P.S. Sloans for late '60:

"Nix on Nixon"

"Over the hump with Humphrey(?)"

"Stymied with Symington"

"Back to Boston by Xmas—Kennedy"

Oh if February 20 is February 2, 1961.

In the Ed Donegan birth timeline with birth certificate there is odd Feb 2(unreadable) number in one of the fields. Somehow I have thought that relates somewhere for some reason to Feb 20, 1961 the IVF date Ed Donegan asserts. Now if that were Feb 2, 1961 that is the Marriage of Barrack Obama Sr. and Ann Dunham then being three months pregnant. if this were the Barack Obama Certificate and Feb 2 was the marriage date when would the birth of Barrack Obama Jr. likely be?

If a woman were approximately three months pregnant on February 2, 1961, the expected birth would be around early August 1961, approximately August 2–10. A normal birth could reasonably occur from mid-July through late August. [Perhaps August 4, 1961?]

February 20, 1961 fits a November 18 birth quite closely, whereas being three months pregnant on February 2 does not.

Yes—the dates in that chronology align closely:

- ➜ Barack Obama Sr. and Stanley Ann Dunham married on February 2, 1961.
- ➜ If Dunham was approximately three months pregnant then, the expected delivery would have been around early August 1961.
- ➜ Barack Obama Jr.'s reported birth was August 4, 1961, about six months after the marriage.

Therefore, if the unclear entry on the Donegan certificate really reads "Feb. 2, 1961" and represents the parents' marriage date, it would reproduce an important date in the publicly reported Obama chronology. A mother described as three months pregnant on February 2 could plausibly deliver on August 4.

This date correspondence is real, but it would not by itself establish that the Donegan document concerned Obama. That interpretation would depend on confirming the field's heading, the complete handwritten number, and whether the date actually says February 2, 1961. The separate assertion of fertilization on February 20 is also not established by this calendar correspondence.

Sources: Barack Obama Presidential Library biography and "Obama, the Prequel," The New Yorker.

Another November 18, 1961 birth

My own birth certificate has what looks like a Feb 2, 1961 on it. My name is on it and my SSN is on it. If I had a half brother born on that same day the name on that birth certificate would have to be guessed, but that person would have a brain without the defect of mine and have the SSN of 022-46-3234. And JFK may have been there at that birth, Marilyn Monroe too, gather at the Lawford home with Project Harpstar in mind for Indonesia.